COVID Vaccine May Cause Long-Term Heart Damage, Even in People With No Symptoms

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Japanese researchers said they found evidence of long-term damage to people who received COVID-19 vaccines — including in asymptomatic patients — even though vaccine-induced myocarditis was thought to be a rare, transient and limited to subjects experiencing heart symptoms.

Regardless of age, sex, patients in the vaccine-exposed cohort vaccination up to 180 days before showing almost a 47% higher uptake in heart tissues of fluorine-18 fluorodeoxyglucose (18-FDG), an imaging agent, than unexposed individuals.

18-FDG is identical to glucose, a sugar that is the body's main energy source, but it contains fluorine-18, a radioactive form of fluorine that allows imaging of organs and tissues where FDG accumulates.

Stressed or damaged cells, a hallmark of myocarditis, take up more glucose than healthy cells.

Researchers led by Takehiro Takahashi at Keio University School of Medicine in Tokyo published their findings in the journal Circulation.

Coming right behind the COVID-19 vaccine rollout, **heart problems** — undergoing imaging before COVID-19 vaccines were available (from Nov. 1, 2020, to Nov. 30, 2021) to scans on other subjects after the shots (from Dec. 17, 2021, to March 31, 2022).

The 1,005 subjects — 790 vaccinated against SARS-CoV-2 and 353 unvaccinated — were grouped by age (younger than 40, 41-60 years, and older than 60), sex and time between vaccination and PET scan.

Of the vaccinated subjects, 78% received the Pfizer-BioNTech BNT162b2 mRNA vaccine, 20% received the Moderna mRNA-1273 vaccine and 2% received a vaccine not approved in Japan.

Subjects who received Astrazeneca's shot, or one of the other less common vaccines, were excluded from the study because researchers said they would introduce uncertainty to the analysis.

To capture subtle changes in heart muscle, researchers subjects only, investigators chose subjects who were scanned for issues unrelated to the heart. Most scans were for cancer diagnosis.

Higher FDG uptake was also observed in tissues outside the heart, including the liver, spleen, and the whole body, pointing to a systemic response to the vaccine. Earlier studies claimed these effects disappeared after 2-3 weeks, but Nakahara's research showed they last for up to 180 days.

Twenty-five subjects had more than one scan during one or both study periods, which allowed the researchers to track changes in FDG uptake over time. Within this small subgroup, vaccinated subjects showed significantly higher FDG uptake in both the heart and and lymph nodes.

Unvaccinated subjects showed no significant change